

## BRYAN AT MEMPHIS

HE HAULS MR. CARLISLE OVER THE COALS.

They Are Both Good Democrats and Helped Elect Mr. Cleveland for the Party's Sake, You Know—What Will Bryan Do?

The next day after Mr. Carlisle made a speech at Memphis the free-silver democrats held a meeting which was addressed by Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska. Among other things Mr. Bryan said:

"I have read the speech delivered by Mr. Carlisle in this city on yesterday; also that delivered by him at Covington, Ky., last Monday evening, and I have compared them with the speech delivered by him on the 21st of February, 1878, in the house of representatives, and I am reminded of the language used by David in lamenting the death of Saul: 'How are the mighty fallen!'"

"In 1878 Mr. Carlisle was hurling the pebbles of truth at the giant of the Philistines—John Sherman. Today, as a Goliath, he daily issues challenges to his former friends. His speech of 1878 was made when he was 43 years old, in the full possession of his physical strength and mental vigor. He had then been a practicing lawyer for 20 years, a member of the state legislature of Kentucky and lieutenant governor of that state, and was then a member of congress. Mr. Carlisle did not refer at Memphis to his speech of 1878, but he did refer to it at Covington, and said:

"Some of the opinions then expressed have been modified, and some of them have been changed altogether by subsequent events and by a more thorough investigation of the subjects to which they related, but on the question of free coinage my convictions have never been shaken for a moment."

"But he did not state, even at Covington, what parts of his former speech he repudiated and what parts he modified. He served in the house and senate for about fifteen years after the making of that speech, and never upon a single occasion did he attempt to withdraw the utterances of 1878 or to modify the emphasis with which he then spoke. He explained that he voted for free coinage in 1878 in the hope that it would be amended in the senate, but he never voted against free coinage until after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. It is true that in 1878 Mr. Carlisle did say that he opposed the free coinage of silver, but he ought, in all fairness, to have stated that he was at that time opposed to the free coinage of gold also. He said in his speech of 1878:

Compromise Measures.  
"I am opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of the unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality."

"Not only is his present language contradicted by his former speech, but a letter written in 1890 by him says that he was at that time in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

"Mr. Carlisle, in 1878, said: 'The struggle now going on cannot cease, and ought not to cease, until all the industrial interests of the country are fully and finally emancipated from the heartless domination of syndicates, stock exchanges, and other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and Europe.' Now Mr. Carlisle is the honored guest at the convention attended by bankers and financiers who are opposed to the use of silver as standard money."

"Mr. Carlisle asks why the advocates of bimetalism are not in favor of the restoration of silver gradually. What mockery this! Did not we secure the passage of the seigniorage bill just after repeal of the Sherman law, and did not Mr. Carlisle's chief, Mr. Cleveland, veto this bill, notwithstanding the fact that it was voted for by more than two-thirds of the democrats of both houses? Did not the advocates of bimetalism in the senate offer to support a bill providing for the unlimited coinage of silver, without the provocation that the government should charge a seigniorage equal to the difference between the bullion and coinage values? Did not the opponents of silver oppose this measure as violently as they did the free coinage of silver?"

"In 1878, when Mr. Carlisle was in sympathy with the masses of the people, he said: 'Let us, if we can do no better, pass bill after bill, embodying in each some substantial provision for relief, and send them to the executive for his approval. If he withholds his signature and we are unable to secure the necessary vote here or elsewhere to enact them into laws, notwithstanding his veto, let us, as a last resort, suspend the rules and put them into general appropriation bills, with the distinct understanding that if the people can get no relief the government can get no money.'"

An Argument Answered.  
"These are the words of the same distinguished statesman who, at Memphis and Covington, assures the people that there is now no need of relief and that we have only to enjoy the prosperity guaranteed by a gold standard."

"Mr. Carlisle, in discussing the legal ratio, assumes that the United States can accomplish no more by free coinage than our little neighbor, Mexico, and overlooks entirely the effect which will be produced upon the value of silver bullion by the unlimited use of it in the United States. In other words, he does not take into consideration the fact that the United States is, in commercial standing, more than ten times as great as Mexico, and he does not take into consideration the fact that an increased demand, such as would be furnished by the United States, will affect the price of that portion of silver which falls upon the market."

"In estimating the amount of gold available for coinage annually, he fails to consider the great increase in the consumption of gold in the arts and the increase in commerce in the last hundred years. Mr. Carlisle holds out no hope of international bimetalism, but insists that it is the duty of this government to maintain a gold standard, and tries to show that it will cause no appreciation in the value of the dollar."

"At the Memphis convention Mr. Catchings insisted that the opponents of silver were expecting international bimetalism. This seeming conflict between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Catchings can be easily explained. Mr. Carlisle believed that the government should buy whatever silver it needs, and therefore might be called a 'buy-metallist.' Mr. Catchings is in favor of the restoration of silver after awhile, if other nations will help us, and, therefore, may be called a 'by-and-by-metallist.'"

Must Act Alone.  
"What need is there for bimetalism if the gold standard will furnish a sufficient amount of money? The confession that bimetalism is desirable destroys all arguments advanced in behalf of gold monometallism, and, when one has admitted the desirability of bimetalism he must either favor the restoration of it by the United States alone or submit the destinies of this people to foreign nations. It has been well said that it is more dangerous to put an English banker at the head of our financial system than to put an English admiral at the head of our navy or an English general at the head of our army."

Mr. Bryan discussed various phases of the money question. He closed by saying that Secretary Carlisle had deserted the "struggling masses," for whom he formerly spoke, but that even without his leadership they would be able to cast their ballots for the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and that the present efforts of Secretary Carlisle, instead of retarding the movement, would make his former speech familiar to the American people and show them the danger of entrusting their financial policy to the "idle holders of idle capital, or to their representatives."

### ALL OUR WAY.

Even the Atlanta Constitution Is for Free-Silver Coinage.

The following editorial paragraphs from the recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution seem to indicate a full conversion to the Populist system of finance. At any rate the "calamity howler" who can get ahead of them ought to have a premium:

Scratch a goldbug and you'll find a full-fledged Tory.

An American currency system is what the people of this country want.

We want to get hold of a goldbug editor who will tell the truth and stick to facts.

There are plenty of Tories in this country who are anxious to see the U. S. abandon the Monroe doctrine.

The British bankers are already in complete control of our treasury. How long before the British politicians will have control of our legislative machinery?

Gov. McKinley is more in favor of protection now than ever. He wants to be protected against the silver element in the Republican party.

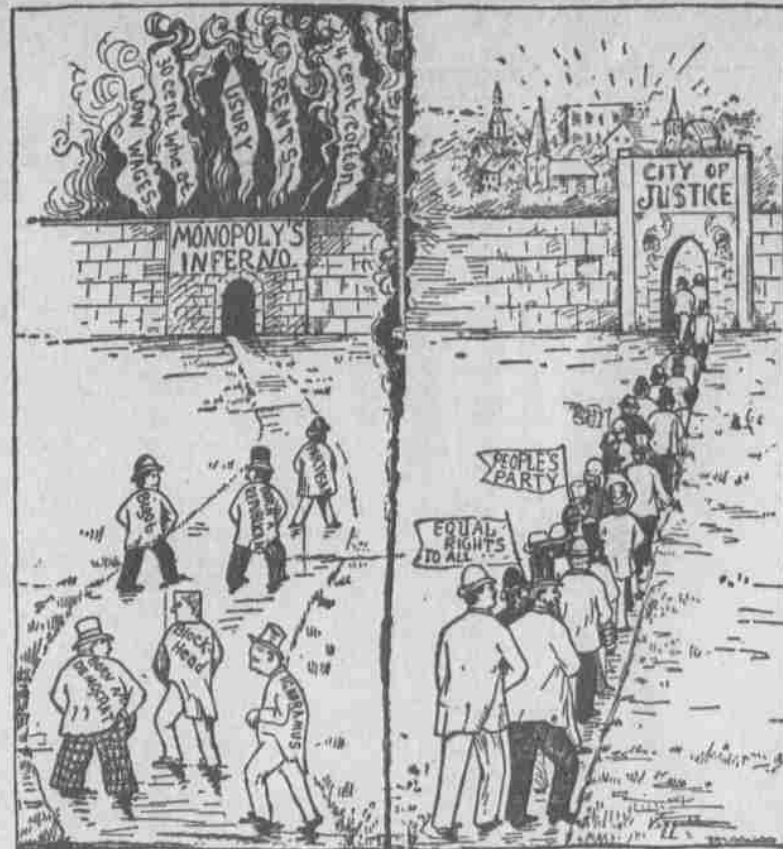
The cuckoos in the south will have to get John Sherman to carry on their gold campaign. John was a goldbug before Mr. Cleveland was heard of.

It is to be observed that some of the cuckoo organs in Georgia have thrown off all disguise. They are no longer "bimetalists." They are in favor of the British gold standard, and they solemnly reproduce the fallacious arguments that are invented by the organs of Wall street.

### Disappointed.

We are very much disappointed in the apparent flat failure of the new Silver party to materialize. While we have stood by the People's party and the Omaha platform and opposed the one-plank proposition, we were hopeful that the Silver party would draw largely from the old parties, and that eventually the Silver party would come to us. But so far as we can observe there has been practically no favorable response to the address issued by Gen. Warner of Ohio, and others, for the organization of the Silver or Bimetallic party. Here was a platform without the government ownership of railroads, etc., and without the subtreasury or land-loan plank, which were alleged by the silver men to be the barriers which have kept millions of men out of the People's party. The failure of the Silver party proves that dropping these planks would not strengthen the People's party, but would weaken it. Government loans and government railroads are propositions that draw to the support of money reform thousands and thousands of voters.—Missouri World.

Notwithstanding the persistence with which the goldbugs urge the importance of the metal in a dollar being intrinsically worth 100 cents, or its legal face value, every noted political economist that is worth being quoted as authority, from Aristotle to John Sherman, has laid it down as a principle of finance that it is the volume of money in circulation and not the material of which it is composed that fixes its value. The goldbugs have chosen gold, not because of its intrinsic value, but because of its scarcity and the ease with which they can manipulate the currency when based upon gold. Even now they propose to base most of the currency which shall be put in circulation on bonds which are really based upon the credit of the people.



## THE GOLD BUG LIARS.

WHERE "SOUND MONEY" CAMPAIGN IS CONDUCTED.

Enormous Expense to Spread Wall Street Theories—Plate Matter Service Free to Newspapers All Over the Country.

The campaign now in progress in behalf of sound money promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of the financial world. In every state in the union the friends and foes of free silver are marshaling their forces, and from now on until after the presidential election next year the great topic of discussion in political circles will be the money question.

The headquarters of the anti-silver men in New York are at No. 52 Williams street, on the fifth floor of the Union building. The organization is known as the Reform club, and has for its president Charles S. Fairchild, formerly secretary of the treasury. The hard work of the club is entrusted to a committee on sound currency, of which John DeWitt Warner, formerly representative in congress, is chairman, and Calvin Tompkins is secretary. They were compelled only the other day to secure their present commodious quarters in order to carry on the crusade against free silver.

The club believes that the present free-silver craze is due largely to the ignorance of the masses on financial questions, and that the quickest way to check the fallacy and make sound currency legislation possible is to educate the voters by carefully prepared papers and pamphlets from the pens of well-known writers on the currency experiences of this and other countries. This is the work which the committee on sound currency has undertaken. Byron W. Holt and L. Carroll Root look after the editing of the sound money newspaper articles that appear regularly in the several supplements of the club, and Mr. H. S. T. Kissam, of Yale university, attends to a good part of the correspondence.

The club has been busy for more than a year in getting classified lists of voters, and has spent many thousands of dollars in this work alone.

For example, if it is desired to reach bank officials, the secretary of the committee can, within a comparatively short time, communicate directly with more than 30,000 bank presidents and cashiers scattered throughout the country. Again, the names of more than a million of the most prominent farmers in the United States are in the list of the club's classified addresses.

Secretary Holt keeps a watchful eye on the newspapers of the country, and sees that they are constantly supplied with all sorts of arguments and articles bearing on the campaign. The result is that the club's efforts are pretty thoroughly heralded up and down the land, and every mail brings in marked copies of newspaper articles or a big batch of letters making inquiries of one kind or another.

The hundred thousand "supplements" filled with solid money literature are sent out every week, and beginning now a "plate matter" factory to supply fresh plate matter on the currency question to every paper in the land that wants it, and the cost will be only the freight or express charges.

The work of the Reform club, however, does not begin to meet the needs of the case. In the west there are two silver papers to every gold-basis organ, and silver orators are legion.

But the club does not confine its operations to its subscribers and supporters alone. It is reaching out after the students in the colleges and universities. For example, in Cornell, Columbia, Michigan university, and the College of the City of New York, the club's publications have many readers, and they formed themselves into centers for the dissemination of sound currency literature.

If anyone doubts that there is a great battle on hand, he has only to see the stinging letters that are received from the silver followers in various states. The sound money advocates are branded as "rascals," "robbers," "yellow-bellied traitors alongside of whom Benedict Arnold was an angel," and a hundred other epithets.

The reports received at the sound money headquarters show that the situation is serious, as regards sound money views, throughout the United States.

West of the Mississippi there are few states that can safely be counted on as anti-silver states. All through the west free-silver fallacies seem to be widespread.

Arkansas is hopelessly lost and Nebraska is not far behind. Even Pennsylvania shows that it needs looking after. The Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia has thrown out its banner for bimetalism, and Senator Don Cameron is an open and avowed friend of free silver.

The south is about evenly divided between the two camps, with the chances in favor of the sound-money men.—New York Herald.

### THE YOUNG ROMAN.

Allen W. Thurman Denounces Secretary John G. Carlisle.

Hon. Allen W. Thurman, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic state committee, on being asked what he thought of Mr. Carlisle's speech, said:

"To all those who are conversant with the history of the subject it is simply laughable to think that the great secretary of the treasury, in defense of the administration and sound money, has been compelled simply to make the same speech that has been made by the Hon. John Sherman each year for the last twenty years. It is almost a dead copy, and has been answered over and over again, until the people are weary of it. The same dishonesty pervades it as does the copy from which it is taken, but in the case of Mr. Carlisle it is worse, because he pretends to be a Democrat and then states that Democratic senators, among them my father, voted for the act of 1873. He is trying to create the impression all the while by his statements that they did this with the full knowledge of what the bill contained, when he knew every one of the senators and representatives (including the grand old Beck from his own state, whom he now tries by misrepresentations to help bolster up in open senate that they had any knowledge of what he tries in this speech by fraud to make people believe they did. As, for instance, Judge Thurman said: 'I can not say what took place in the house, but I know when the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage, and fix up one thing and another, and there was not a single man in the senate, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization.'"

"Senator Beck said: 'It (the bill demonetizing silver) was understood by neither house of congress. I say that with the full knowledge of the facts.'"

"Nearly every member of the senate and house made similar statements. Why did not Mr. Carlisle tell the whole truth? Can people believe such a man honest?"

"Do you think the speech will do the silver cause any harm?"

"Well, as I said before, Senator Sherman has been making it for twenty years, and the silver cause does not appear to be growing any less; and, more, I suppose that Senator Sherman will make the same old speech at the Republican convention."

Ex-Senator Thurman is quite ill at present and unable to keep up with the silver question, which he and his son discussed for years together, and on which they fully agreed.

### Why Is It?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Morning Star of St. Louis, remarks that "silver fails to rise in price because there is no more demand for it." It also insists that the main reason why we should not coin the supply of silver is because it is cheap. Now we want to ask just one question right here. Would not the free coinage of silver increase the demand for it, and would not this increased demand enhance its price? The position assumed by the goldbugs reminds us of the old lady who did not want her boy to go about the water until he learned to swim. Until silver was demonetized there was a demand for it which kept up the price. When it was demonetized the demand fell off and the price went down. It is folly now to say that to increase its uses will not also increase the demand and also the price.

Human rights are sacredly "vested."

## American Steam Laundry.

HUTTON & OSWALD, Proprietors.

Telephone 107, West Sherman Street.

HUTCHISON,

KANSAS.

### ARE BIRDS GUIDED BY STARS?

An Attempt to Solve the Great Mystery of Bird Migration.

In an article on "Birds of Passage" the Chautauquan says if one desires an explanation for the great mystery of bird migration, there being nothing else that will answer, he will have to accept the theory of hereditary knowledge, a knowledge of the unfailing stars. The Great Bear and Orion appeared at the same time in our region, even when the divisions of land and water were very different than they are today. That the stars are the guides of birds agrees with the fact that they fly at remarkable heights, often above the clouds, and that wanderers lose their way when they stray into clouds and mists. On starlight nights straggling birds are seldom noticed. When the sky is overcast, when the night is dark, but especially when a fine rain is falling, multitudes of traveling birds are heard. They will call often, doubtless for the purpose of keeping near each other; and often great numbers of them bound against the windows of lighthouses. Thus Gatzke has observed that on Oct. 23, 1882, from 10 o'clock at night till the next morning golden-crested wrens bumped like snowflakes against the lighthouse of Heligoland, and that on the following day golden-crested wrens sat on every square foot of Heligoland. Toward the end of the summer, along into the fall, it was not a rare occurrence on dark nights to see, through the light of street lamps, birds flying over inland cities. The experienced observer recognizes by its call the curlew and the strand-snipe, swallow and seagull, occasionally hears even the flap of their wings. But no bird is visible in the darkness. On dark nights no stars appear; then it is that the straying bird loses his way. The stars are the most plausible guides to birds in their migrations. But only the future can tell us whether they really serve in that capacity.

### SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE KANSAS CITY GAZETTE

A NEW TRAIN

"KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL"

DAILY BETWEEN

St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

"Through the Beautiful Mohawk Valley, and down the Hudson."

Lv St. Louis	12 00 Noon
Ar Indianapolis	8 50 p m
Ar Cincinnati	10 45 p m
Ar Cleveland	2 30 a m
Ar Buffalo	6 50 a m
Ar New York	8 30 p m
Ar Boston	9 05 p m

Superb Equipments. Wagner Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars.

INADVERTENT

SEPTEMBER 30 VIA

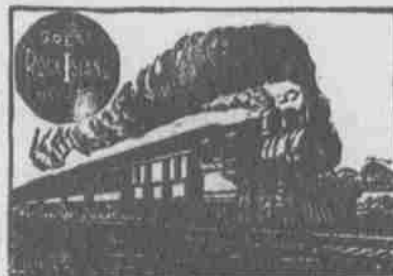
BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads.

H. O. McCORMICK, Pass. Traffic Mgr.

D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

CINCINNATI.



\$5.00

—TO—

## CALIFORNIA!

Is our Sleeping Car Rate on the Phillips Rock Island Tourist Excursions, from Kansas City and kindred distant cities on the route of this car, to San Francisco and Los Angeles. The cars have upholstered spring seats, are Pullman build, and appointments perfect.

You have a special manager on the car all the way, and excursions run once a week, leaving Kansas City every Friday. Save money by taking this popular mode of travel.

Address for full particulars.

A. H. MOFFET,

G. S. W. F. A., Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago

T. J. Wolfersberger,

## AUCTIONEER

(Successor to I. Wolfersberger)

Makes a specialty of country sales. Speaks both German and English. Prices to suit the times. Residence, No. 750 Avenue E. Call at Gazette of Bee or Vincennes store.

The Oldest Wholesale Whisky House in Kansas City.

Standard Liquor Company, OLIVER & BRYAN,

Established by R. S. Patterson 1868

614 Broadway.

Kansas City, Mo.

Kentucky Bourbons, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.

Penn. or Md. Rye, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 per gallon.

Brandy, Wines, Gin, Kummel, Alcohol, Rum Terms: Cash with order. No extra charge. P. O. B., Kansas City, Mo. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

FROM

KANSAS CITY AND ST. JOSEPH

TO

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, OMAHA

PEORIA, ST. PAUL AND

MINNEAPOLIS.

With Dining Cars, Vestibule, Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars, Reclining Chair Cars (Seats free).

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO

The Atlantic Coast.

THE BEST LINE FOR

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

PHILADELPHIA, CINCINNATI,

NIAGARA FALLS, PITTSBURG, AND EASTERN PORTS.

For full information, Address

H. C. ORR,

Gen'l Agt. Passenger Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

Books for the Times.

Progress and Poverty. An inquiry into the causes of industrial depression and the means of their removal. By Henry George. 125 pp.

One of the most important contributions yet made to economic literature. It is full of vital thought, written with earnestness and power, and is a work hard to lay down when once begun.—Popular Science Monthly.

"Progress and Poverty" is not merely the most original, the most striking and important contribution to political economy yet received from America, but it is not too much to say that in these respects it has no equal since the publication of "The Wealth of Nations," by Adam Smith, a century ago, or, at least, since William Godwin's theory of population and Ricardo's theory of rent. A more impressive, not to say audacious, book was never written.—New York Herald.

Social Problems. The N. Y. Sun says: "It is those who read only for diversion who say that there is not a dry page in this book, but there is a paragraph that will compel attention."

Protection of Free Trade? An examination of the tariff question with special reference to the interests of the United States. By George F. Wallcut. 125 pp.

George has written as an economist and a patriot, yes, more than that, as a patriot and a statesman. We heartily commend his book to all who wish to see an intelligent discussion of a live and burning question.—Chicago Press, New York.

A Perplexed Philosopher. Being a collection of Mr. Herbert Spencer's various opinions on the Land Question, with some additional references to his synthetic philosophy. There are edited and revised for 50 cents each. "Progress and Poverty" and "Social Problems" are also published in smaller type at 15 cents each.

The Condition of Labor. A reply to the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. Containing the text of the encyclical. Not only the most lucid, compact and satisfactory exposition of the single tax doctrine that has appeared, but the lengthiest criticism on the several theories of Socialism.—Chicago Press, New York.

Class 25 cents, paper, 50 cents.

The Land Question. What it involves and how it can be solved. One rises from a reading of this work with a conviction of the justice of the theory advocated, and with admiration for the clearness with which it is stated.—Chicago Press, New York.

It is a gem of logic, beautiful in composition and profound in thought. Victor Hugo never penned anything grander.—Saratoga Sun.

Property in Land. A Passage at arms between the Duke of Devon and Henry George. Paper, 50 cents. Contents: I. "The Property in Land." By the Duke of Devon. From the Proceedings of the House of Lords, 1874. II. "The Right to Land." By Henry George. From the Proceedings of the House of Commons, 1874.

All of above books are by Henry George, whose works have had a larger circulation than any other book ever printed in English, except the Bible, as well as being translated into almost all other languages. His theories now have millions of earnest, active advocates, and you should know what they are in order to successfully answer or urge them.

The fact that New Zealand, which has partially adopted the single tax, is prosperous, and no man willing to work any idle there, while elsewhere all over the world business is paralyzed and men anxious to work are suffering from enforced idleness, has attracted universal attention to these books, and we have arranged to mail them postpaid on receipt of price. Send cash with order and address this paper.

The Story of My Dictatorship will also be mailed postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

The Knights of Labor Journal says of it: "It promises to be to economic reform what 'Looking Backward' was to Nationalism."

Books Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate.

Adams House,

European Hotel.

J. A. ROUSE, Proprietor

1633 Union Avenue, opposite India entrance Union depot, Kansas City. Out rate ticket office in corner on.